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MARTINEZ DE HOZ URGES EXPORTERS TO PUSH TRADE

PY141224Y Buenos Aires Radio Belgrano in Spanish 0135 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY

[Text] During two radio interviews, the economy minister spoke about the recent cotton sale agreements reached with the PRC. He said the agreements favor the Chaco province and are the implementation of the policy to strengthen cotton production throughout the area.

Martinez do Hoz added that the exports will be handled by cooperatives and private companies and not by the government. The state will provide the opportunity for transactions but the private sector will have to take much of the initiative. With respect to the government's efforts to open new markets, he said that it feels it has the support of some of the Argentine business community, but not all of it.

"It is not the Argentine Government which exports," he added, "but the private sector--exporters who should make the effort and take advantage of the opportunity on an individual basis. They should have the imagination to promote the sale of their products and to seize these opportunities." Martinez de Hoz continued: "We are inviting people to exercise their individual initiative. However, this should be done responsibly to avoid abuses."

He said that during this trip to the PRC, as well as during the one he made to Hong Kong 1 year ago, he had the chance to verify two instances of irresponsibility on the part of some exporters.

HARGUINDEGUY DISCUSSES NATIONAL REORGANIZATION

PY132028Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINA in Spanish 0115 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 12 Jun--Brig Gen Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy, minister of the interior, today outlined the nature of the armed forces political proposal which, he said, would be successful only if it has the support of all Argentines, since "no proposal can be imposed by bayonets or by force of power."

General Harguindeguy spoke this afternoon during a meeting organized by the Buenos Aires Junior Chamber of Commerce. He explained that the national reorganization plan "is correcting mistakes for which all Argentines are responsible to a greater or lesser degree." He reiterated that the plan has no deadline and criticized "those who are in a hurry" and not aware of the magnitude of the task.

The minister stated: "This plan necessarily has to be long." It does not end with a group of men. It has to end when the goals are reached and when the country is well on its way toward 100 years of institutional stability."

He later explained that "the plan is designed mainly to establish order and then to transform and change the outline of the future. This plan is for the good of our youth and our children."

He noted the participation of the individuals "who now have the highest responsibilities for the nation's leadership" by describing the events of recent years .

"As cadets in 1943 when the nation's constitutional regime broke down, we had to take up our Mauser rifles with only 90 bullets and go out into the streets at 0300."

Harguindeguy added that "we lived through the entire process generated by the Revolution of '43; we lived through Peron's first presidency with the Revolution of '51; we became captains in '55; majors in '63' lieutenant colonels in '66; newly promoted colonels on 25 May 1973; and generals with considerable responsibility on our shoulders and consciences in March 1976."

He continued: I want to say that this is one of the things that differentiates this process from preceeding ones. Those who are now at the highest levels of government have much more experience than had those civilian or military leaders of earlier regimes."

He added that "one with much experience in a particular situation has no right to make a mistake. That is why I believe this national reorganization plan includes first drawing up a proposal and then discussing it. But I am not referring to a proposal that would be inherited from a group of elected men who had the responsibility of guiding the plan by accident. It has to be an integral proposal for the entire nation. Consequently, it is necessary that the whole nation participate in its formation."

He then added that "The proposal will establish the outline for the nation but we will have to implement certain legal aspects, beginning with the basic and fundamental requirement of a national constitution based on proposals designating the type of country in which we want to live.

"That constitution will determine the establishment of the institutional norms and bodies. The former will control the formation of the latter, which grants powers for the efficient exercise of government."

He added that "we have already determined some of these points without submitting them for analysis or consideration by the citizenry. For example, we have already decided that the plan's ultimate goal will be to fully reestablish a democratic, representative, federal republic."

He explained: "This does not in any way mean that we wish to implement the exact same democratic system in which we formerly lived. This process cannot reestablish a democracy which we would call formal."

Harguindeguy said that "this democracy has to be rejuvenated and adapted to world conditions because we believe that democracy, as we see it at the end of this century, no longer has the force nor the strength of internal structure to withstand blows from right and left without faltering."

"And we say democracy," he added, "because we believe that man can live in freedom only within a democratic regime. We can insure unity of support for our objectives only through the freedom of man."

Finally, the minister said: "It is necessary that the young add to their professional and intellectual capacities by taking part in politics--not party politics, but the management of government problems.

They should begin at the intermediate levels where they have the right to participate, and those who distinguish themselves should take part in higher levels, to start forming the transitional generation. They are the ones who will have to determine the nation's destiny during the next 8 or 10 years, because we will by then have become the 'council of elders.'"

FINANCIAL OFFICIAL SAYS IMAGE HURTS LOAN CHANCES

PY132218Y Buenos Aires, HERALD in English 13 Jun 78 p 13 PY

[Text] Former Energy Secretary Guillermo Zubaran, who is currently Argentina's representative at the International Development Bank [IDB], confirmed yesterday that the difficulties this country has been having with its loan applications before international credit agencies is "the product of a well-organized campaign by tendentious groups which have their contact with the terrorist groups in Argentina" and "want to create through lies a completely unfavourable image of our country."

Zubaran made this charge in statements to newsmen at Ezeiza airport after arriving here for what he termed a "routine visit." He said he came to discuss this year's loan programme with the economy minister and other government officials. The major item in this programme, he noted, is the Yacyreta Hydroelectric Project.

On the problem of the anti-Argentine campaign, Zubaran admitted that there may be a "lack of information" in some circles abroad which may explain why "many of the unwary can fall into the error of believing that in our country things are happening (which are) as disagreeable as those gentlemen say."

"It would be interesting," added Zubaran, "for those officials who are opposing our credits to be able to see the reality which we see here today--a country in peace which is making a tremendous sacrifice to emerge from the extremely difficult situation that we inherited." He paid tribute to the tremendous effort which Argentine authorities, and "especially our armed forces," are making to return the country to its rightful place in the world. "This represents," he declared, "a commitment of a moral character. All of us are committed to making known what our country is really like--a country which loves peace and wants to move ahead."

YPF OFFICIAL EXPLAINS FUTURE OF RISK CONTRACTS

PY131419Y Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Argentine Energy Secretary Daniel Brunella, the exports manager of Government Oil Deposits [YPF], and a tax expert returned from the United States yesterday.

In the United States Brunella visited important oil-producing centers of the country, where he explained Argentina's petroleum policy and the new law on risk contracts.

Shortly after his arrival, Brunella stated that self-supply is not the most important issue, "because we have to know what our reserves are and how long will they last, so as to outline a policy which will not require investment which is sorely needed by other sectors."

Questioned about his activities in the United States, Brunella said: "First of all, we explained the general terms of the new risk contracts law and then the tax situation, which is very important for future contractors. We also announced the new areas which YPF will open for exploration in the next few months."

Brunella stressed: "We hope that the companies will be interested in coming down here and running the risks involved in oil exploration. Should they find oil, they will have to turn it over to YPF at the prices agreed during the bidding."

Brunella stated that during the first days of September YPF will open for bidding five new areas which will be allotted under risk contract conditions. He added that every 4 months, five new areas will be opened for bidding. In this manner, 20 new exploration sites will be opened for bidding by September 1979.

Brunella concluded by stating that the call for bids can be answered by oil companies throughout the world, and not just those from the United States. The companies will be able to operate their risk contracts either by themselves or in partnership with Argentine firms.

WEEKLY ASKS AMNESTY FOR PERON

PY142123Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1247 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jun--The local political weekly EL NACIONAL today asked the Argentine Government to issue a broad political amnesty which would include former President Isabel Peron.

EL NACIONAL reflects the views of the Integration and Development Movement [MID], a center-left group with industrial leanings whose leader is Former President Arturo Frondizi and which is considered the third strongest political force in Argentina.

The weekly pointed out that the amnesty must be purely political and must not include persons convicted of subversion and terrorism. It added that the amnesty would promote an atmosphere of coexistence and must be implemented to preserve Argentina's cohesion and pave the way for an organized democracy.

The weekly explained that this amnesty must apply to Isabel Peron, who was arrested on 24 March 1976 by the armed forces that overthrew her regime, submitted to four different trials, and charged under the Institutional Responsibility Act issued by the military government. This act establishes punishment for Mrs Peron and other political and union leaders.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS TO HAVE NO NEWS ON DELGADO DEATH

PY141344Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1250 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 14 Jun--High-ranking government sources today practically denied the report published on the first page of the newspaper Buenos Aires HERALD that missing journalist Julian Jose Delgado had been found dead inside his car.

The HERALD, published in English, attributed its report to "Government House sources," but queries for confirmation made at this level yielded no results other than the obvious official bewilderment.

In the meantime, a top executive of the enterprise where Delgado was working said this morning that he had not read the HERALD report and expressed his belief that if Delgado had been found, the enterprise would have been notified.

BANZER STRESSES AGRARIAN REFORM AT CEREMONY

PY141336Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpts] Agrarian reform must become more complete and go deeper in order to achieve an improvement of the peasant class which represents the majority sector of the country, Gen Hugo Banzer said during the inauguration ceremony for the new National Agrarian Reform Council building.

The president also said in his speech that his government has done everything possible to make the agrarian projects realities. Among those he mentioned to have been implemented during his 7 years in government were the building of schools, health centers and roads, seed improvement and other programs.

FSB WITHDRAWS FROM ELECTIONS IN SURPRISE MOVE

PY140323Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB], a Democratic Christian group which is headed by Mario Gutierrez and which supports the candidacy of Jose Patino Ayoroa and Jaime Ponce Caballero for president and vice president, has decided not to participate in the upcoming 9 July elections.

This report was rather a surprise because the FSB was one of the first to confirm its candidates. It began its political campaign well before other recently designated political groups or organizations.

FSB leader Mario Gutierrez delivered to the news media a 17-page document which, in addition to making a broad political review, basically points out his decision not to participate in the forthcoming general elections.

The document signed by Mario Gutierrez also cites the desire to impose a constitutional dictatorship and a single-party system [words indistinct] the official document which sets the basis for forming a national unity party.

It adds that the Constituent Assembly, which will last 4 months, is designed to bring a return to the state's [previous] constitution, especially regarding the constitutional chapter referring to the legislative branch, where the intent is to turn congress into a single chamber with no more than 100 members.

Mario Gutierrez read parts of the document, especially the section announcing his decision to abstain from participating in the upcoming elections:

[begin Gutierrez recording] The government is to a great extent responsible for the present state of affairs, for what may occur, for the misfortune to which the country is exposed, and for the frustrations of the people and the (?republic), which must fulfill the provisions of the Magna Carta with dignity and democracy.

Because of its political principles, the FSB cannot, does not have to, and does not want to contribute to aggravating the current political confusion and factionalism of the state.

Aware of this responsibility, and by decision of the high command, it announces to the country its decision to abstain from the elections and withdraw its list of candidates from the National Electoral Court. We want to express our desire for peace and our dedication to democracy. The electoral process cannot be reduced to great forces guiding our nationality and the thinking and feeling of the Bolivians [words indistinct] from among politicians of several contradictory lines. [end recording]

Another important paragraph of the document which the head of the FSB read in the form of a message refers to the controversial issue of democracy, emphasizing that this democracy seeks the constitution of a single party. Nothing can be said more clearly, and no greater commitment can be demanded. The supporters of the National Unity Committee and the minority factions of the National Revolutionary Party and of the FSB supporting the official candidate must give up their names to make up the single party which will be allowed in the country and which will permanently rule the fate of Bolivia, says the document signed by Gutierrez.

OPPOSITION IN SANTA CRUZ REPORTEDLY BEING TERRORIZED

PY141655Y La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpt] (Juna Jose Salazar), vice president of the Revolutionary Front of the Left [FRI] in Santa Cruz, who is visiting La Paz, has charged that paramilitary forces have been formed in Santa Cruz. He said that these groups are working against the various opposition fronts which will participate in next month's elections. (Juan Jose Salazar) said:

[begin recording] Santa Cruz is experiencing an atmosphere of tension, I might even say terror, imposed by the dictatorship and basically by paramilitary groups linked with the official party. They are (?Nazis) and fascists who have taken part in the crimes of repression in the years 1971-1977. Those groups have (?begun) a repressive policy which cannot be called official; let us rather call it autonomous. They have spread terror among the Santa Cruz people and the people there are still somewhat afraid of initiating the struggle. This refers to the labor union movement and the working class in which there were very (?prominent) workers who are now scared to enter the labor movement struggle or the political struggle [words indistinct] [end recording]

BANZER ISSUES STATEMENT ON ELECTIONS

PY141926Y La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 11 Jun 78 p 1 PY

[Text] President Hugo Banzer has discarded any possibility for a Constituent Assembly to choose the future president of the country, thus denying rumors circulating in several political sectors of the country.

In a statement made by the president to an EL DIARIO reporter, the president stated that a call to choose a Constituent Assembly was only justified under exceptional conditions, which was not the case in Bolivia.

He indicated: "The Bolivian Government has called direct elections in order to institutionalize the branches of government, which means that in July the people will choose the president and vice president of the country, members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies."

He indicated that the most recent use of a Constituent Assembly in the country dates back to 1944, when such an assembly chose Maj Gualberto Villarroel as president--the reason for calling the assembly.

President Banzer's remarks cleared up the doubts and fears of some political parties which, having little possibility to win the 9 July elections, had the hope to win by being elected by Congress or a Constituent Assembly.

General Banzer has repeatedly said that the government of the armed forces maintains the firm decision to carry out the constitutionalization of the country. He called upon the people to act with calm and, above all, to think of the unity of all Bolivians as the determining factor to achieve the goals of progress and development.

Regarding his view of the pre-electoral process and the political activity with less than a month before the general elections, General Banzer said:

"Any electoral process is by nature a period of excitement. We in Bolivia, however, with less than a month before the elections do not have to regret any excesses."

He also said that his government has been holding meetings and negotiations with practically all the main political leaders within a framework of mutual respect and complete freedom.

As can be recalled, less than 2 weeks ago the chief of state took the initiative to start conversations with all political parties aimed at reaching points of agreement in order to reach national and not sectoral or group agreements.

The president has also repeatedly delivered messages to the nation calling for the unity of all Bolivians. Many of these messages have deeply penetrated the minds of the people and other messages have encouraged different political organizations to take a stand, allowing many of them to oppose openly the current regime and employ a doctrine designed to obstruct the current process of constitutionalization.

With only 28 days before the general elections, which is being held after a hiatus of 12 years, the president called on Bolivians to ponder and choose between nationalism and extremism.

He said: "The Bolivian people have had the opportunity to participate in a historic process which has been very productive during the last 7 years." He then said: "The achievements in all fields are due mainly to the environment of social peace, public order and administrative continuity."

General Banzer, in a call to the people prior to the elections, said: "I want to tell the Bolivian people that the country must continue its progress." He also said: I believe now is the time for the people to think, not about people but about ideologies and the exclusive interests of the country and in this case to choose between nationalism and extremism."

NETHERLANDS GUARANTEES ENRICHED URANIUM SUPPLY

PY1421427 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO Paulo in Portuguese 13 Jun 78 p 6 PY

[By correspondent William Waack]

[Text] Bonn--The Government of the Netherlands has decided to remain in URENCO [Netherlands-FRG-UK nuclear consortium], and has guaranteed to supply enriched uranium to Brazil by expanding the Almelo plant. The cabinet at The Hague has accepted a compromise solution between the demand made by the Netherlands Parliament regarding safeguards and the refusal by the FRG and England to adopt those measures.

The solution consists of an additional clause to the basic understanding reached by Brazil and the three URENCO partners on 13 January 1978. The clause includes the obligation to control stocks of plutonium for a period of at least 2 years before the date Brazil will be in a position to reprocess the enriched uranium of the Angra II and Angra III nuclear reactors.

The decision of the Netherlands Government was transmitted to Bonn and London last Saturday, and according to comment at The Hague the decision was transmitted to the Brazilian Government yesterday afternoon through the three ambassadors in Brasilia. If Brazil accepts the revised clause, a meeting of the URENCO executive committee to take place within the next few weeks will be sufficient to formalize the new understanding.

The Netherlands Government decision will nevertheless have to be submitted to Parliament at The Hague, which has been responsible for the difficulties in the supply of enriched uranium to Brazil. At The Hague, according to general belief, what will probably be the last debate over URENCO will take place at the end of this week or the beginning of next week. Support from the deputies of the Christian Democratic and Liberal parties (which form the government with only a two-seat advantage in Parliament) has apparently been totally guaranteed.

At least this is what Christian Democratic Deputy Van Howvelingen hinted. He was the author of the motion approved at the end of January (which declared the safeguards offered by Brazil to be inadequate and demanded adoption of a special regulation before shipment of the enriched uranium). Van Howvelingen had a meeting with Secretary of State Peter Hermes, head of the nuclear export department of the Foreign Ministry. He told reporters that since the differences between Parliament and the solution reached by the government are minimal, they could be overcome.

The Netherlands does not expect any opposition from Brazil since Brasilia has been kept informed by the Germans of all the letters exchanged among the chiefs of state of the three URENCO countries. In addition, according to reports from Bonn, the German position was discussed with Brazilian officials.

SPECULATION ON DELAYING NUCLEAR PROJECTS CONTINUES

PY1416017 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Jun 78 p 5 PY

[Text] "The Brazilian nuclear program is a government decision made by President Geisel with the advice of Mines and Energy Minister Shegeaki Ueki and the National Security Council. Brazilian Nuclear Corporations [NUCLEBRAS] is only the organization in charge of its implementation within the government area. "I am not aware of any possible changes in its scope of activities."

The remark was made by Paulo Nogueira, president of NUCLEBRAS, denying reports on the possibility of reprogramming the implementation timetable of the eight nuclear plants stipulated in the Brazil-FRG nuclear agreement.

Although there is not an official confirmation about the reprogramming, the implementation of this measure is unquestionable since there is considerable delay in the original schedule. The Angra II and III nuclear plants now under construction have already been delayed 1 year. Angra II was due to begin operations in 1983 and Angra III in 1984.

GREATER ENFORCEMENT OF TLALTELOLCO TREATY SEEN

PY141754Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Jun 78 p 33 PY

[By Terezinha Costa]

[Excerpt] Experts who believe that the Tlaltelolco treaty will never be enforced maintain that the sudden interest shown in the treaty by some nations which until now had been playing it down is really caused by new U.S. pressure on the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement and by Carter's concern over the possibility that other countries (mainly Argentina and Brazil) may acquire technology to manufacture nuclear wepons.

Those who support that idea recognize that there are in fact many obstacles to the full enforcement of the Tlaltelolco treaty, but they believe that, "with considerable pressure," those obstacles will be overcome. According to these Brazilian experts, the enforcement of the Tlaltelolco treaty is not the worse thing that can happen from the standpoint of Brazilian interests. After all, "Tlaltelolco is a good and freely chosen instrument, while the nonproliferation treaty [NPT] is a unilateral treaty imposed by the nuclear powers." The worse problem for Brazil is that 90 days after the acceptance of the impositions [the signing of Protocols I and II respectively by countries with territories in Latin America or with nuclear weapons] made by Brazil for the implementation of the Tlaltelolco treaty, a safeguard agreement [attached to the Tlaltelolco treaty] will have to be signed, and this agreement, through pressure from the superpowers, could turn out to be a package "to disarm the unarmed," as the NPT is.

When that happens, Brazilian experts say, Brazil will be in a delicate situation because the Brazilian Government dare not create problems for the signing of that safeguard agreement because, if it does so, it will be creating even more suspicion that Brazil wants the bomb. Of course, Brazil has ways to block or at least delay the implementation of the Tlaltelolco treaty. For instance, when the treaty was under negotiation, Brazil wanted to include in it permission for Latin American nations to set off nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, but the United States did not agree (and the Soviet Union still does not). In turn the United States wanted to exclude the prohibition of transporting nuclear weapons through the Latin American continent (so that it could use the Panama Canal for that purpose). The result was a compromise: The United States agreed to peaceful explosions and Brazil to the transport of nuclear weapons with the permission of the country whose territorial waters would be involved in that transport.

But now Brazil holds another position: There is a danger if another country permits that transport to the United States or to any other power when a neighboring country does not. This point could then be brought up for discussion by Brazil in the event the Tlaltelolco treaty actually goes into effect. But again Brazil will raise the diplomatic problem that its attitude would be interpreted as "creating obstacles for nonproliferation."

SAUDI ARABIAN LOAN FOR POWERLINE EXPANSION SIGNED

PY150054Y Rio do Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Jun 78 p 19 PY

[Text] Brasilia--President Geisel has signed a decree authorizing the transference of up to 194 million Saudi Arabian riyals to the Sao Francisco Hydroelectric Company (CHESF) for the partial financing of the expansion of its powerlines.

The loan agreement was signed by the Brazilian Federal Government and the Saudi Arabian Development Fund. The CHESF was empowered to represent the federal government in everything related to the implementation of the project as outlined in the contract and to receive the funds resulting from the loan.

FIGUEIREDO CLAIMS ROLE IN LIFTING PRESS CENSORSHIP

PY142242Y Rio do Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Jun 78 p 3 PY

[Text] Talking to a reporter at the birthday party for Army Minister Gen Belfort Bethlem yesterday, General Figueiredo said he does not see anything wrong with the victory of Paulo Maluf: "It was a free convention in which the other candidate won." He stated that he will see Maluf "whenever I deem it appropriate."

During the talk, the chief of the National Intelligence Service [SNI] inadvertently revealed his participation in the decision to end censorship of TRIBUNA DA IMPRENSA, MOVIMENTO and O SAO PAULO: "I worked hard to have this done." The official presidential candidate will grant his first press conference on Friday, 16 June, the day after he leaves the SNI.

On the candidacy of Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro and the possibility that it may divide the country, General Figueiredo said: "I do not know about the existence of another candidate. I did not hear anybody say that he is a candidate. The newspapers are writing about it, but I do not know anything about that. I only know of my candidacy because I was nominated by the National Renewal Alliance [ARENA]. If there is another candidate, that will be the Brazilian Democratic Movement's problem."

General Figueiredo has been avoiding interviews for some time, but yesterday at army general headquarters he told a reporter that the press only asked him questions that he could not answer. This was his reaction to the question about the existence of another military candidate, General Bentes Monteiro.

Asked about the ARENA convention in Sao Paulo, which gave the victory to the dissident candidate Paulo Maluf, General Figueiredo said: "It was a free convention in which the other candidate won. There is nothing wrong in this."

[Question] Have you already been in contact with Paulo Maluf? Has he called you on the phone?

[Answer] I will receive Mr Maluf whenever I deem it appropriate.

[Question] And when are you going to receive the other governors?

General Figueiredo stood silent a while, laughed and told the officer who was watching the conversation: "Do you see? He is looking for connotations already." Then he said: "I will receive all other governors whenever I deem it appropriate also."

As the talk began, he was asked his opinion on the candidacy of General Bentes Monteiro, General Figueiredo said that he was not going to answer the reporter's question and that he should ask something else.

[Question] What do you think of the speech by Gen Ariel Pacca [joint staff chief] on improvement of democratic institutions?

General Figueiredo smiled again and said that he thought the speech "was very good." Then he added that he could answer the question because he actually was not a candidate, but just the chief of the SNI.

[Question] And how do you view the country's situation as chief of the SNI? Don't you see anything to cause worry?

[Answer] No. The situation is perfectly normal. All this commotion is only natural at election time.

As for his political beliefs and his idea of democracy, General Figueiredo chose not to say anything, adding that journalists only asked him questions which he had better not answer.

[Question] But, since you are going to be president, we would like to know your opinion on politics and what you think about all this commotion.

[Answer] I will comment only after leaving the SNI.

[Question] What do you think your government is going to be like?

[Answer] I expect it to be calm and tranquil.

"I also hope so," said a reporter who was listening.

General Figueiredo said: "You do not really mean that because, if it is calm, you journalists will have nothing to write about."

The reporter told him: "No, General. We want freedom of the press so we can write."

Figueiredo replied by asking: "Do you believe that only 'freedom of the press' can insure serenity for the country?"

The reporter said: "No, but it helps. The lifting of censorship from MOVIMENTO and O SAO PAULO just few days ago was an example."

The general replied: "I know. I had to work hard to have that done."

MALUF NOMINATION CLAIMED TO BE FRAUDULENT

PY141611Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Former Sao Paulo Governor Laudo Natel, former Sao Paulo Tourism Secretary (Ruy Silva) and current Sao Paulo Vice Governor (Mario Golcalves Ferreira Filho) have filed a request with the regional electoral tribunal for the invalidation of the convention in which Paulo Salim Maluf was nominated candidate for governor on the grounds that fraud was practiced. They argue that the number of votes recorded in the books is not the actual number of votes and that Maluf has 27 votes which cannot be accounted for.

ARENA TO APPLY PARTY LOYALTY LAW IN ELECTION

PY141452Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY

[Text] National Renewal Alliance (ARENA) President Francelino Pereira has explained why the party has decided to apply the party loyalty law to the indirect presidential election. The reason is to frustrate any coalition between the Brazilian Democratic Movement (MDB) and any of the two dissident presidential candidates, General Bentes Monteiro and Senator Magalhaes Pinto.

Commenting on the explanation, Senator Magalhaes Pinto said that the application of the law is unnecessary because ARENA has a majority in the presidential electoral college. Therefore, the announced application of the loyalty law shows, in addition to lack of confidence, that ARENA is continually acting under pressure as well as applying it.

MILITARY DISSIDENTS IMPATIENT OVER LACK OF MDB SUPPORT

PY142239Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 13 Jun 78 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page by C.C.: "Military Dissidents Getting Impatient With Opposition"]

[Text] Dissident army officers both in active service and the reserve who are interested in formalizing the presidential candidacy of Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro are showing signs of impatience or even disillusion with the opposition, and consequently they may have to search for other ways to place their candidate in the race. Their complaints are directed at the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB], which 30 days after discussions began on the creation of a National Redemocratization Front, has not yet joined the front, which is being offered to it.

In gatherings over the past weekend in Brasilia and Rio de Janeiro, groups of military dissidents exchanged views and, in some cases, even strong language over the present situation. The way they see it, either the MDB throws itself aggressively into the job of leading the alternate candidacy or soon all the efforts made so far will be doomed to failure. The way they view the situation is very simple: The MDB does not support the candidacy of Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo, or the regime, or the government, and politically it is not in a position to run a candidate from its own ranks with any possibility of success. The MDB is in no position to obtain the National Renewal Alliance votes necessary to enhance its prospects. Neither does it have the military support indispensable for an undertaking which is not just political. General Bentes Monteiro has offered himself for national consideration, including consideration by the MDB. He agreed to work for the creation of a movement to bring about immediate changes of positions, ideas, official candidacies and arbitrary laws. He can be a candidate just as Senator Magalhaes Pinto can. Nothing could be more natural than to rally around the same objective, which will only be attainable insofar as the MDB participates since it has the structure which is indispensable for launching a candidate.

The military groups protest that the MDB is still irresolute and hesitant, wasting the opportunity to take quick action together under its coordination and leadership. The conclusions of the MDB national convention 2 weeks ago surprised the military dissidents because they did not mention the National Redemocratization Front or name candidates to be examined. Nevertheless, these dissident military groups, which are not well versed in political tactics, accepted the results of the MDB convention, expecting that other moves would follow.

However, the movement for the alternate candidate has not gained momentum. MDB congressmen visit with General Bentes Monteiro, talk with Senator Magalhaes Pinto and make declarations for the common front. But the MDB leadership still keeps its distance, and even MDB President Ulysses Guimaraes says that he will gladly talk with General Bentes Monteiro if the general comes to him, just as he received Senator Magalhaes Pinto; but he takes no other initiatives.

Guimaraes thinks that as president of the MDB he should behave cautiously because he cannot act without the support of party bases--and this is only natural. But the military dissidents believe that he is acting a little too cautiously. These military dissidents find things somewhat strange, sensing divisions in the thinking of the MDB leadership to the extent that some even want to block broad consensus behind the alternate candidacy.

Therefore this week is very important: Either there will be a coordination of viewpoints or the military dissidents will stop trying to work out a meeting of minds with the MDB. These military dissidents may run out of patience, but perhaps the MDB does not have the mettle to meet the challenge. And if the MDB decides to continue along its beaten path, seeking to boost its blocs and raise its voice in the national political scene through direct elections [for federal deputies, direct federal senators and state assembly deputies] on 15 November, what will be left for the military forces rebelling against the candidacy of General Figueiredo, against the regime and against the government? Everybody is free to speculate, but one fact remains: Either a working alliance is achieved or the military dissidents will set out to find other ways.

DEPUTY CALLS FOR CREATION OF SOCIALIST PARTY

PY130341 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Jun 78 PY

[From the "Congressional Report"]

[Text] Deputy J.G. de Araujo Jorge [Brazilian Democratic Movement, MDB, Rio de Janeiro State] today stated that the initiation of a movement for the creation of a Brazilian socialist party is more important than the National Redemocratization Front itself.

He made this statement upon announcing a joint effort by leftwing democratic sectors to meet this objective, as a natural convergence of those forces which want to set up a party on a truly popular basis.

Araujo Jorge stated that the National Redemocratization Front is being formed without popular participation, from the top down, while the new party will seek to build its strength through the workers on the basis of real, specific situations such as the recent strikes in the ABC region [Sao Paulo State].

According to Araujo Jorge, intellectuals, workers, students, priests, and small and medium businessmen support a socialism which would seek specific solutions to Brazilian problems.

He noted, for instance, that regarding land the objective will be to create agricultural colonies, which would be quite different from the socialist experiences of other countries, to settle and exploit areas which are not yet being economically exploited.

Araujo Jorge concluded by stating that socialism is the synthesis which emerges from the confrontation of communism and capitalism and, at this moment in which the end of the two-party system is envisaged, it appears as the best alternative for the country's leftwing forces.

CUBILLOS DISCUSSES BOLIVIAN SEA OUTLET ISSUE

PY141552Y La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos insinuated in Santiago yesterday that negotiations regarding the Bolivian landlocked situation are subject to the resumption of diplomatic relations with Bolivia. He did not discard the possiblility that he would have some contact with his Bolivian counterpart during the next OAS meeting which will begin in Washington next week.

The Chilean minister, giving a press conference, was asked about the situation with Bolivia. He stated that any negotiation in search of an outlet to the sea and any talks regarding that topic should be held on a bilateral level. He also said that the possibility of talking is always open to human beings, adding that he was never adverse to that.

He stressed that in order to open negotiations it is obviously necessary that formal relations exist and that the participants be authorized representatives. He also asserted that he has so far not received any proposals for talks from Bolivia but that he would not reject an opportunity for dialog, if it occurred.

The Chilean foreign minister, who goes to Lima today at the invitation of the Peruvian Government, said that the subject of the Bolivian landlocked situation does not appear on the agenda for his talks with his Peruvian counterpart, Jose de la Puente. He said: Relations between our two countries are bilateral and during my stay in Peru I will not discuss Bolivian topics, because that would be inappropriate.

ARGENTINE DELEGATE OPTIMISTIC ON BORDER AGREEMENT

PY131404Y Santiago Chile Radio Mineria Network in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Gen Boneo Echeverry, head of the Argentine delegation which with the Chilean delegation is studying a solution to the Beagle conflict, said that he is working with the same spirit as when the negotiations began.

He also said that he is optimistic that the two countries will reach acceptable agreements. Echeverry said that as problems are solved and agreements are reached, the commission will be able to finish its work within the required 180 days.

The Argentine official also said that he did not know that Chilean travellers were having difficulties entering Argentina. He said this type of problem has to be solved through appropriate government channels. He said that opinions from other sectors have no influence whatsoever on the spirit of the delegation members who are studying the border conflict.

POLICE ISSUE REPORT ON MISSING PERSONS

PY142307Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1935 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, 14 Jun--The Chilean police have submitted a report to the military government regarding the situation of more than 200 missing persons, it was reported in Santiago today.

The announcement was made a week after the relatives of missing Chileans ended their 17-day hunger strike, demanding an official reply on their present whereabouts. Ernesto Baeza, director of investigations (civil police), stated today that his office sent to the Defense Ministry a list of 210 people with details on their status. Of this number, according to Baeza, 78 have left the country, 41 are in Jail, 11 have died of natural causes and the remaining 80 are free in Chile. The police chief, however, kept the identities of those on the list confidential.

The relatives of the missing persons assure that they have evidence regarding 618 cases of detentions or kidnapings during the last 4 years. The Vicarate of Solidarity of the Catholic Church, which advises the relatives in their search, stated that his office is expecting to study the list prepared by the police to determine whether the persons in it are among the denounced cases.

WORKERS CLAIM U.S.-SOVIET COLLUSION

PY140337Y Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The Chilean Labor Central energetically rejects the campaign against our country of the U.S. newspaper Washington POST. The full complement of its leaders, representing the feelings of 1 million workers, indicated that the organization has been declared in a state in order to resist any type of imperialist aggression, no matter from where it comes. At the same time they found it sad that people from the political sector are seeking foreign support for their personal ambitions.

(Laberto Perez), a leader of the labor front and president of the Commission of the State Bank Workers Association [Asociacion de Trabajadores del Banco del Estado], was emphatic when expressing his repudiation of these maneuvers.

[begin recprding] As workers, we reject this anti-Chilean campaign. We energetically reject and condemn it. Our grassroots at the national level share this resolution. [words indistinct] United States in order to defend Chile's position regarding [words indistinct] and regarding interference in our internal affairs. [end recording]

(Perez) indicated that he thought it incredible to see the principle imperialist powers uniting to conspire against Chile.

[begin recording] We find it really strange that the USSR and U.S. imperialism should come together against our country, supported by some anti-Chilean people who are traitors. In the labor sector [words indistinct]. [end recording]

He added that it was sad to see the old demagogs who caused the institutional, moral and economic ruin of the country act in complicity with imperialist forces in order to again come to the fore and have a possibility of gaining power.

[begin recording] We cannot understand how individuals who were outstanding in the national sphere, can walk paths in order [words indistinct]. We believe that they are completely out of touch with national reality and that due to personal ambitions they are supporting this campaign. [words indistinct] a much more (?distortive) intervention in foreign affairs. [end recording]

(Perez) repeated that both the labor directorate and the Confederation of State Bank Workers [Confederacion de Trabajadores del Banco del Estado] are alert in order to once again stop any type of foreign threat. [words indistinct]

Thus, the Chilean workers are mobilized to demonstrate that the country does not accept foreign intervention, much less dictated policies such as those launched by the U.S. newspaper Washington POST.

PCCH SEEKS AGREEMENT WITH CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS

PY140401Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0051 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 14 Jun--The Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] is seeking a high-level political agreement with the Christian Democrats [PDC]. This was disclosed here today by PCCh leaders during a clandestine meeting.

The Communists, along with other organizations of the Chilean left, were proscribed 4 and 1/2 years ago after the military movement which overthrew now-dead Socialist President Salvador Allende.

The weekly magazine ERCILLA publishes in tomorrow's edition an interview which it held clandestinely with the Central Committee of the PCCh, which was one of the pillars of Allende's government (1970-73). According to the item, the leaders asserted: We have opened a dialog with the PDC which is of vital importance for the country's political future.

Those interviewed admitted that there is no understanding yet between the leftist parties and the PDC but emphasized the fact of joint action in the daily struggle against the government headed by General Pinochet. They maintained that this common action "will have to lead to a high level political agreement."

The ERCILLA interview is the first of its kind to be published in Chile since the armed forces declared the illegality of the leftist parties and the political recess of other organizations.

Last Thursday, the progovernment Chilean labor front charged the existence of an agreement between Communists and the PDC regarding action in the labor sector. A similar accusation was made 2 days ago by the Youth Front for National Unity [Frente Juvenil de Unidad Nacional], which also supports the government.

In a recent editorial, the newspaper EL MERCURIO asserted that there are revealing indications of a Communist offensive in several sectors of national life.

In their interview published here, the leaders of the proscribed PCCh proposed a democratic and popular provisional government based on unrestricted respect for human rights. They added that together with the Socialist Party and other Popular Unity organizations which were headed by Allende, they believe that the best for our country is to seek the path toward constructing socialism.

PRIVATE CARTER-LOPEZ MEETING IN PANAMA REPORTEDLY SET

Pa1401457 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Virgilio Barco Vargas, Colombian ambassador in Washington, told this station tonight that President Jimmy Carter and President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen will hold a private meeting on Friday in Panama City. This meeting is in addition to protocol acts to be carried out by the two presidents in conjunction with ceremonies to mark the (?exchange of ratification instruments) of the new canal treaties.

Ambassador Virgilio Barco (?returned) to Bogota yesterday to inform President Lopez about the planned meeting with Carter, in which primarily commercial affairs will be discussed.

Initially, the time of the meeting had been set for 1800. However, Barco Vargas added that the two presidents will probably breakfast together on Saturday morning.

The Carter-Lopez Michelsen meeting in Panama is considered to be especially important at this time when relations between the two countries are deteriorating. There are even authoritative commentators who say that there is a possibility that these relations could be broken, considering the systematic closure of the U.S. market to Colombian exports.

The Carter-Lopez Michelsen meeting in Panama could open a new stage in improving commercial and diplomatic relations between the two countries.

PRESIDENT-ELECT TURBAY ANNOUNCES GOVERNMENT PLANS

PA1421067 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpts] President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has told this station that the main characteristic of his administration will be that of great Liberal reforms in administration, justice and social policy. Turbay Ayala said that in his government there will be no Liberal sectarianism, but anticipated that great reforms will be made in the institutional field following a Liberal ideology. The president-elect also said he has no personal commitments to anyone. His only commitment is to the nation, the Liberal Party and the constitution.

Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala said that at no time has he thought of creating a Liberal republic because the results of the polls very clearly indicate that the Conservative Party is the principal party after the Liberal Party. Therefore, power should be shared in an equitable manner, as the national constitution provides.

Turbay Ayala said he will seek to solve the great problems affecting the country and that, in order to carry out his government work, he needs the help of the other party and all Colombians.

He denied any personal commitment to his close friends and said that his only commitment is to Colombia and the people. Let no one think they will obtain a government position through personal influence because I will not allow this, Turbay Ayala added. He said: I will seek agreements with the other party and will govern with the help of the most qualified persons.

Turbay Ayala emphasized that he will resort to the counsel of the former presidents, including Carlos Lleras Restrepo, whose intelligence he praised.

Turbay Ayala added that he will announce his cabinet on 7 August, after having taken the oath of president. He said his administration will be a reformist government with social bases, and praised the efforts of all his rivals to try to reach the masses.

TURBAY ASKED TO FORM CABINET BASED ON PARITY SYSTEM

PA132156Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpts] Bogota--The Alvarist sector of the Conservative Party today asked President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala to form a cabinet based on a parity system, taking into account the balance maintained by the traditional parties in the 4 June elections.

The request was made over this station by parliamentarian Hugo Palacios Mejia, who explained that since there is no precedent regarding the implementation of the adequate and equitable rule established in the constitution and since both the Liberal and Conservative parties obtained a balanced number of votes in the 4 June elections, President-elect Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala should organize his government on a parity system.

Palacios Mejia said that since the Conservative Party has managed to mobilize a number of voters practically equal to the number which voted for President Turbay, the natural and obvious interpretation of the constitution is that Conservative participation in the government should be equal to that of the Liberal Party.

[begin Palacios Mejia recording] There is no precedent regarding the interpretation of this article since until now relations between parties have been regulated by the parity rule, which is not now in effect.

I believe Article No. 120 should be interpreted in its natural and obvious sense. Since the Conservative Party has managed to mobilize a number of voters practically equal to the number which voted for President Turbay, I suppose the natural and obvious interpretation of the constitution is that the Conservative Party's participation in the government should be practically equal to that of the Liberal Party. [end recording]

Conservative Representative Hugo Palacios Mejia added that the parity formula would help overcome obstacles that were easily foreseeable when Article No 120 of the constitution regarding the losing party's participation in the government was not in effect.

ARMED FORCES COMMANDER CAMACHO LEYVA RESIGNS

PA142112Y Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Last night's announcement of the resignation of the commander of the armed forces, Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, has caused quite a stir in the military high command. However, military observers have said that this is a routine action.

Camacho Leyva was recently the acting defense minister. His decision to resign has not been commented on by Defense Minister Abraham Varon Valencia. It is said that his resignation is part of a new military reshuffle, as high-ranking military officers have already fulfilled their missions.

OFFICIAL ANALYZES COUNTRY'S NUCLEAR POTENTIAL

PA1401200Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1640 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[By Librado Aguirre Saeng]

[Text] Bogota, 13 Jun (EFE)--Colombia has the technical capability to build nuclear weapons, but has traditionally supported disarmament. In addition, Colombia respects treaties such as the Tlaltelolco treaty and an agreement signed with the United States which proscribes the manufacture of war materiel.

A statement to this effect was made today, Tuesday, to EFE by Ernesto Villarreal Silva, director of Colombia's Institute of Nuclear Affairs, regarding the Colombian Government's nuclear policy.

Villarreal Silva said: "As long as there is no definitive decision regarding one of two programs--the introduction of nuclear generation of electricity or nuclear development for war purposes--there may be some development or technological progress in the nuclear area in the country, but not as much as there would be if one of the two courses were chosen."

Villarreal Silva said that with the application of contracts of association and bilateral or multinational agreements, in 10 years Colombia will be producing uranium concentrates that could be used for nuclear generation of electricity within 16 years. "This means that we could install our first nuclear energy plant by the year 1993," the official said.

I believe, he said, that technologically, nuclear weapons could be built in Colombia by producing the elements necessary for those weapons, such as plutonium, in nuclear reactors that the country could easily acquire in a few years.

Villarreal Silva said that the only nuclear reactor the country owns--with a capacity of 20 kilowatts [as received] was acquired under an agreement with the United States and is used in exploration for radioactive minerals and in the preparation of isotopes used in engineering and industry.

Referring to the Tlaltelolco treaty, to which Colombia is signatory, the official said that this agreement is presently under negotiation.

Villarreal Silva said that cooperation agreements were also signed with Argentina, Italy and Romania, but that in practice they are not being applied in the nuclear field.

He expressed the belief that in the 1980's Colombia will acquire its second reactor, with a greater capacity than the present one. He also stated that preliminary studied carried out by the Mines and Energy Ministry demonstrate the need to introduce the first plants of 600 and 1,000 megawatts for the production of electricity.

Regarding the country's uranium reserves, the official said that preliminary studies indicate there may be approximately 40,000 tons of uranium oxide. He said that these reserves put Colombia in fifth place in Latin America, after Argentina, Brazil and Mexico--the largest producers of uranium--and Chile, which is on a par with this nation.

$40-MILLION POLISH CREDIT TO BE RENEGOTIATED

PA140500Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0240 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 13 Jun (LATIN)--It was announced today that, in accordance with the initial agreements reached here today by the Peruvian and Polish vice ministers of foreign relations, their two governments will renegotiate a $40 million credit.

Peruvian representative Julio Ego Aguirre told the press that the Polish proposal is in addition to a previous $10 million offer. He added that the possibility of signing consular and aeronautic agreements had also been discussed.

For his part, Polish Vice minister Wieslaw Adamski, who has concluded his unofficial [as received] visit, announced that he will continue touring South America in order to observe the activities of his country's embassies and to revise Polish relations with South American countries.

After his 4-day visit, Adamski left today for Caracas, Venezuela.

CHILEAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA142019Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1805 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 14 Jun (LATIN)--Chilean Foreign Affairs Minister Hernan Cubillos arrived here today at 1230 (1730 GMT) on a 4-day official visit "for the purpose of strengthening and stimulating friendship and cooperation ties between Peru and Chile."

Cubillos was met at the Jorge Chavez International Airport by his Peruvian counterpart, Jose de la Puente. This is the first official visit abroad by the Chilean foreign minister. He will remain in this capital until Saturday, when he will leave for New York.

Impromptu Press Conference

PA142315Y Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2146 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Text] Lima, 14 Jun (LATIN)--Chilean Foreign Minister Hernan Cubillos said here today that his country's government will continue to give "maximum cooperation" to clarify everything related to the case of former Minister Orlando Letelier.

Cubillos, who arrived in Lima on an official 4-day visit, added that the Chilean military regime will give its support to "discover the truth" about the assassination of the Chilean politician "and to bring those responsible to trial."

The minister said that Gen Augusto Pinochet's government remains committed to maintaining or establishing diplomatic relations with all countries of the world, "whether socialist or not."

"Chile demands only mutual respect among countries and [respect for] the principle of non-intervention," added the foreign minister, who will be received in a special audience tomorrow by President Francisco Morales Bermudez.

Asked about Chile's position within the OAS, the foreign minister replied that his country will maintain the "broadest" dialog with all the representatives of other nations "on the basis of mutual respect and as sovereign states."

During an impromptu news conference at the Jorge Chavez International Airport, the foreign minister said that he and his Peruvian counterpart, Jose de la Puente, will discuss various matters of common interest. "We are going to discuss all the issues which are of interest to our two countries with absolute freedom, understanding and inclination to dialog," he said.

"It is not for me to discuss the affairs of other countries, unless Peru wishes to introduce them," the minister said in reply to a question as to whether he and de la Puente will discuss possible solutions to Bolivia's landlocked position. Cubillos reiterated that Bolivia broke diplomatic relations with Chile and it is up to the Bolivians to reestablish them.

The minister, who is accompanied by a large official delegation, will be decorated tonight by the Peruvian military government.

BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR PRAISES MORALES ON MARITIME PROBLEM

PY140339Y Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Bolivian Ambassador to Lima Walter Montenegro stated in La Paz today that it would be unjust to blame Peru for the current stagnation of negotiations on the maritime problem. Montenegro emphasized the good disposition of Peruvian President Francisoco Morales Bermudez regarding the positive alternatives offered to find a solution to Bolivia's landlocked problem.

The diplomat arrived in La Paz to hold several talks at the Foreign Ministry regarding his tour in the neighboring country.

PUBLIC GATHERINGS TO BE BANNED ON ELECTION DAY

PY141526Y Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jun 78 PY

[Text of communique issued in Lima on 13 June 1978 by General Secretariat of the National Electoral Tribunal]

[Text] Article 196 of decree law No 14,250 is in effect for the constituent assembly elections to be held on 18 June, in accordance with Article 138 of decree Law No 21,995, and states:

Article 196. During the hours in which the elections are being held, outdoor or indoor public spectacles, theater or movie performances, or public gatherings of any type will not be permitted.

As a result of the announcements made by some companies, which are planning to hold gatherings during the broadcasting of the World Soccer Cup games on 18 June, the National Electoral Tribunal warns them that it will order the closure of said premises.

CANDIDATES IN EXILE TO BE RECOGNIZED IF ELECTED

PA141616Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1034 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 13 Jun (AFP)--Any candidates to the constitutent assembly who are in exile and are elected during next Sunday's elections will be recognized by the National Electoral Tribunal, it was announced today. Ulises Montoya, president of the tribunal --which is the country's highest electoral authority--said that the tribunal is not concerned with whether the candidates are outside the country and that it will proclaim them as legislators if they are elected.

A total of 25 [figure as received] leftist candidates were deported to Argentina on 25 May, together with other opposition politicians and newsmen. Other candidates to the constituent assembly are being detained under the state of emergency measures adopted by the government as a result of the serious disturbances that were sparked by the price increases decreed on 15 May.

Meanwhile, the government today extended voting time on Sunday by 2 hours. Voting will begin at 0700 and end at 1700. In other words, it will begin 1 hour earlier and end 1 hour later than previously announced.

LEFTWING PARTIES TO PARTICIPATE IN CONSTITUENT ELECTIONS

PA141733Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1050 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Lima, 13 Jun (AFP)--The leftwing political parties have decided to participate in the constituent assembly elections next Sunday, it was revealed here today. The decision was adopted by the Socialist Revolutionary Party (PSR), the Orthodox Communist Party (Partido Comunista Ortodoxo--PCO), the Popular Democratic Union (Union Democratica Popular--UDP), the Popular, Student, Peasant and Worker Front (Frente Obrero Campesino Estudiantil Popular--FOCEP), and the Socialist Revolutionary Action (Accion Revolutionaria Socialista--ARS). These parties had considered abstaining from the elections because of the recent repressive measures adopted by the government and the suspension of two individual guarantees, those forbidding arrests or deportations without a court order.

The agreement adopted last night caused a serious rift within FOCEP, as two of its candidates, writer Manuel Scorza and lawyer Laura Caller, decided to withdraw their nominations.

Elsewhere, the PSR was not able to hold a rally at the San Martin Plaza in Lima and so far has not been authorized to use the plaza on Friday, which it has requested permission to do.

Meanwhile, the government tonight authorized the reappearance of nearly 20 magazines which had been suspended on 18 May. Those which have been given permission to resume publishing immediately are CARETAS, GENTE, OIGA, UNIDAD (of the Communist Party), LIMA TIME, ABC, and TIC TAC. The editor of CARETAS, Enrique Zilery, however, declared that his magazine, which has the largest circulation in the country, will not come out before Sunday because of technical difficulties.

The magazine editors yesterday protested because the government's Central Information Office imposed conditions on their reappearance which were practically impossible to meet before the 18 June elections.

The head of the Central Information Office, Gen Juan Estrada Bracamonte, pointed out that requests for the reappearance of other banned publications are being studied.

PRC VICE CHAIRMAN ON L.A. INTERNATIONAL ROLE, RELATIONS

PA140159Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2207 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Caracas, 13 Jun (EFE)--Chi Peng-fei, vice chairman of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, stated today, Tuesday, in Caracas that his country is willing to develop friendly relations with more Latin American nations on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence.

Chi Peng-fei, who is on the 6th day of his official visit to Venezuela, attributed to Latin America an increasingly important role in the area of international relations in recent years. According to the Chinese leader, the Latin American peoples and countries have intensified their efforts to defend their national independence and sovereignty. "They have taken new steps in their desire to fight exploitation and the superpowers' plundering, as well as to defend national resources and strengthen reciprocal aid and regional cooperation," Chi Peng-fei remarked.

Regarding this, he noted that the struggle to defend maritime rights over an area of 200 nautical miles--which originated with the Latin American countries--has stimulated and given impulse to the battle against maritime hegemony in other continents.

The vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee attributed the Panamanian people's recovery of their sovereignty over the canal to those efforts.

He added that Latin America is an important part of the Third World, in which he included China as an underdeveloped socialist country. Moreover, he recognized that Venezuela has carried out positive efforts to promote unity and cooperation among Latin American countries, to develop relations with the Afro-Asian countries and to support the Third World peoples' just struggles.

Chi Peng-fei, who arrived here at the head of a parliamentary delegation at the invitation of the Venezuelan Congress, has already visited the Guaya industrial area east of Venezuela and the oil fields in Zulia State in the west.

Today, the Chinese visitor will meet with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi. Tomorrow, he will be received by President Carlos Andres Perez.

MINISTER SAYS ENVOY'S RETURN FROM USSR 'ROUTINE'

PA140341Y Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] Information and Tourism Minister Celestino Armas was questioned by a journalist at Miraflores Palace after the cabinet meeting. The journalist asked him whether relations between the Soviet Union and Venezuela might cool off due to the presumed expulsion of Ambassador Regulo Burelli Rivas. Minister Celestino Armas was asked:

[begin recording] Will there be a cooling of relations? Do you believe that there will be war [as heard] between Russia and Venezuela?

[Armas] No, there is nothing important there. It is all very routine. [end recording]

DRY CANAL WILL NOT INCREASE DEPENDENCE ON U.S.

PA1419417 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1550 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 14 Jun (EFE)--Mexican authorities today announced that the inter-oceanic "dry canal" which will be built in the Isthmus of Tehauntepec will not bring about a greater dependence on the United States. In statements revealed in this capital today, Emilio Mujica, secretary of communications and transport, affirmed that there is no danger that the installations will fall into the hands of transnational enterprises or that they will become the target of foreign protection.

The "dry canal" project includes the utilization of a road and a railroad line for the transportation of containers between the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico.

Mujica told newsmen that "the fact that we will handle 10,000 or 40,000 tons of U.S. cargo does not mean that we will become more dependent."

The project provides for a system that will use approximately 37,800 containers with a capacity of 20 tons each, resulting in a total capacity of 756,000 tons of cargo per year. This represents 7 percent of the cargo handled by the Panama Canal.

Mujica stressed that the road and the transisthmian railroad, as well as the port services and transport vehicles that will make up the system, are all Mexican. He noted that this makes it possible to safeguard Mexican sovereignty.

The "dry canal," which will be 75 km long, will join the port of Salina Cruz--776 km southeast of Mexico City--on the Pacific Coast, with the port of Coatzacoalcos on the Gulf of Mexico. Mujica said that the project does not intend to divide Mexico in two.

It was reported that, at the beginning, the Mexican "dry canal" will move 70 percent of its cargo by road and the remaining 30 percent by railroad.

CUBAN MINISTER SPEAKS AT WORLD FOOD COUNCIL MEETING

FL1411287 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1108 GMT 14 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Cuban Agriculture Minister Rafael Francia Mestre has declared in Mexico City that the World Food Council should include in its recommendations the exploitation of fisheries resources to increase food production. Francia Mestre heads the Cuban delegation to the World Food Council's fourth ministerial-level meeting being held in the Mexican capital.

The Cuban minister said that the developed countries should help to raise food production in the underdeveloped nations. Francia Mestre added that technical cooperation is necessary among the underdeveloped countries, whose world conference will be held in Argentina in August. These nations, he said, expect that the Buenos Aires conference will result in an international action program.

Cuban Minister Rafael Francia Mestre referred to Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo's remarks during the inaugural session of the World Food Council meeting [words indistinct] that there is a close relationship between measures for complete world disarmament and the development of food production. The arms race, Francia Mestre added, besides the inflationary effect on underdeveloped countries, requires enormous resources which could be used in the noble cause of development. In this regard, he recalled the words of the maximum leader of the Cuban revolution, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, at the UN General Assembly in 1960 when he asserted: The philosophy of war will disappear when the philosophy of plundering ceases.

PRESIDENT DESIGNATES NEW AMBASSADOR TO BRAZIL

FL142210Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2120 GMT 14 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Mexico, 14 Jun (ANSA-INFORMEX)--Juan Gallardo Moreno has been designated ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Brazil by President Jose Lopez-Portillo, it was announced today.

Lic Gallardo will replace Leon Roberto Garcia Cruz in that post. The new ambassador was a member of the staff of the Mexican Embassy in Washington and also at the United Nations. He was also Mexico's permanent delegate to international organizations with offices in Geneva.

NEW FINDS SEND OIL RESERVE ESTIMATES SOARING

PA141432Y Mexico International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] We have learned from Villahermosa, Tabasco State, that a deposit of oil located at a depth of 800 meters beneath the sea and extending more than 500 km between 3 and 6 km below the surface [bajo la superficie] is expected to yield $5 billion or, in other words, 115 billion Mexican pesos a year from oil export sales by 1980. This will make Mexico one of the major oil powers in the world.

Until December 1976, Mexico's proved reserves were 6.3 billion barrels. Today they are 16 billion barrels and probable reserves amount to another 14 billion barrels. In addition, exploratory drilling is yielding positive results almost daily.

Jorge Diaz Serrano, general director of Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX], the state oil monopoly, estimates potential reserves at 120 billion barrels. This is close to Saudi Arabia's proven and probable reserves, which are generally estimated at 150 billion barrels.

BRIEFS

LIVING COST INCREASE--Mexico City, 6 Jun (EFE)--The cost of living increased 6.7 percent in Mexico during the first 5 months of the year, according to the Central Bank of Mexico. The increase is due mainly to increased prices of several foodstuffs. The percentage of increase was moderated, however, by the price drop in other products of the same type. The Business Coordinating Council, the principal employers group in the country, agrees with the figures. According to its data, the cost of living increased 6 percent during the first 4 months of 1978. The council attributed this low rate of inflation to a reduction in the amount of money in circulation and to increased production. [Text] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1219 GMT 7 Jun 78 PA]

STUDENTS PROTEST CARTER VISIT, CALL FOR RALLY

PA141924Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] This morning National Institute of Panama students belonging to the Federated Association [of the National Institute--AFIN] and the Revolutionary Student Front, FER-29, picketed the Foreign Ministry building to protest the visit that President Carter will make to Panama this weekend.

Following a meeting at the Foreign Ministry, the students marched along Central Avenue until they reached Santa Ana Park, where they conducted a second meeting. While marching along Central Avenue, the students shouted anti-imperialist slogans. They also chanted slogans against Carter's visit, the national government and the Torrijos-Carter treaties, and shouted their demands.

The demonstrators issued a communique calling for a rally at Santa Ana Park tomorrow, Thursday the 15th, at 1800, to repudiate the forthcoming visit by the U.S. chief of state to our country.

The communique is signed by the center of law students, AFIN, FER, Guaykucho-Nir, the Revolutionary Socialist League, the Union of Independent Students of the polytechnic institute and the Camilo Torres Circle. There were no incidents during the march, which was escorted by National Guard patrol cars.

Student Group Occupies Church

PA141841Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] At 0700 this morning, a group of young members of the so-called Independent Christian Movement occupied the El Carmen church on Espana Avenue to protest the forthcoming visit of President James Carter to Panama.

Leaders of the group have told Televisora Nacional that the occupation of the church has been peaceful and will last until Friday, 16 June, the day the U.S. President will arrive in Panama for the Torrijos-Carter treaty ratification exchange.

According to what they told Televisora Nacional, the occupation of the church is taking place because they, as Christians, feel obliged to denounce injustices, and Carter's visit represents a reaffirmation of oppression and injustices on our continent. In its Communique No 1 the group has stated that the ratification exchange represents for them the greatest obstacle to the creation of the kingdom of God on earth. The movement is made up of high school and university students.

The youths have stated that during the morning they had been supported by several student organizations, including the Panamanian Anti-Imperialist Movement, the Camilo Torres Circle and the Revolutionary Socialist League.

As of noon, no church authority had met with the young Christians occupying the El Carmen church.

FEP, FER, GUAYKUCHOS CLASH AT PANAMA UNIVERSITY

PA150536Y Paris AFP in Spanish 0514 GMT 15 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Panama City, 14 Jun (AFP)--Shooting broke out tonight at Panama University during a meeting organized to protest U.S. President Jimmy Carter's visit here this weekend.

The shooting, which lasted briefly, was between members of the Federation of Panamanian Students [FEP], which supports Gen Omar Torrijos' government, and the members of the two antigovernment student groups that organized the meeting, the Federation of Revolutionary Students [FER] and the Guaykuchos.

More on University Disturbances

PA150650Y Panama City Radio Exitosa in Spanish 0558 GMT 15 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpts] Good evening, listeners. This is Edgardo Morales to give you some information regarding events which occurred tonight at the University of Panama, where there was a clash between opposing groups--some in favor of the visit by Carter to Panama and others opposed to the arrival of the President of the United States of America.

According to reports from unofficial sources, the groups which are opposed to the arrival of Carter tomorrow were holding a meeting at the polytechnic institute when they were provoked by groups which oppose their ideas.

The first confrontation involved fisticuffs and the hurling of stones, but later took a more serious turn as firearms were brought into play, resulting in a number of wounded, one seriously who is presently undergoing an operation, one person officially reported dead and another who is in a coma.

According to statements by students of the Federation of Revolutionary Students who were near the Social Security Hospital, their group was provoked by members of the University Action Front and the Federation of Panamanian Students, who came to the polytechnic institute to challenge them to a fight. This led to the actions which have caused all these disturbances at the University of Panama.

Tonight, University Rector Eligio Salas said that classes at the University of Panama have been suspended pending investigation of the events which took place this evening at the University of Panama. The investigation will be carried out by the office of the rector, reportedly in conjunction with university police, to determine who was responsible for the incidents.

TORRIJOS ADDRESSES MILITARY PROMOTION CEREMONY

PA150209Y Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0016 GMT 15 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera, accompanied by the National Guard general staff, attended this morning a promotion ceremony for National Guard members. Promotions were granted to enlisted men as well as officers. Following the religious invocation by military Chaplain Reverend Carlos A. Velarde, General Torrijos addressed the gathering.

Our last 10 years have not passed in vain, General Torrijos said. The National Guard will never again be an instrument of repression. It will be an instrument for development and its presence at the side of the people will be permanent and irreversible, Torrijos added.

The time of the naive [ingenuo] National Guard has passed never to return, he said, adding that these promotions are no longer a gift or a prize, but legitimate achievements based on discipline and professionalism. Our National Guard will continue to support our institutions. The national instrument of the 505 [national assembly] will be strengthened following the forthcoming 6 August elections and we, Torrijos said, will respect the will of our great majorities.

Later on, he said: Feel proud to be members of an institution which is closely linked to the people. He added: We must prepare to gradually assume our new responsibilities within the new canal treaties. In the task of protection, defense and preservation of the waterway, we are proud to say that we are completely prepared.

The names of our heroes, given to our companies of fusiliers, shall gradually replace the English names now given to the U.S. military forts in the Canal Zone, Torrijos concluded.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON RATIFICATION CEREMONIES

PA1403577 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Television viewers, we have just received from the Foreign Ministry of the republic the following communique to be read:

The National Information Commission states the following with regard to the ceremonies related to the exchange of instruments of ratification:

1. With regard to the planned receptions, President Lakas and General Torrijos will host a reception at the golf club for the visiting presidents, their retinues and the senators who are accompanying President Carter. This represents a change in the original program, which provided for a dinner at the presidential palace for the presidents, which will not be held.

2. For newsmen, local as well as foreign, the National Information Commission will host a reception at the Continental Hotel on the evening of 16 June.

3. The rally to be held at the 5th of May Plaza, at which President Carter and General Torrijos will speak, will last somewhat over 1 hour. We also report that there will be no direct or live television coverage, but special screens will be installed at the 5th of May Plaza to allow the people gathered there to observe the ceremony of the exchange of instruments of ratification, which will be held at the new Panama gymnasium.

This document is dated 13 June 1978.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT TO MEET WITH OPPOSITION LEADERS

PA1402557 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0001 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] Panama City, 13 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez will meet Saturday with members of the Panamanian opposition, but two important groups will not attend the meeting, this agency learned today from reliable sources.

The idea of meeting with the opposition rose in early June, when President Perez and Panamanian Liberal Party President David Samudio met in Caracas.

Out of the five possible groups which could meet with Carlos Andres Perez in Panama, only three--the Liberal Party, the Independent Democratic Movement and the Panamanian Social Democratic Movement--accepted the opportunity to hold a dialog.

Reliable sources today informed this agency that the Panamenist and Christian Democratic parties have declined the invitation to meet with Carlos Andres Perez.

The Christian Democrats argue that it would be inconsistent to participate in any event connected with the ceremony for the exchange of the ratification instruments, particularly when they demanded a second plebiscite after the U.S. Senate introduced several amendments and reservations to the treaties before ratifying them on 18 April.

Furthermore, the Christian Democrats feel it would be useless to meet with Carlos Andres Perez, one of the Latin American leaders who has strongly supported Omar Torrijos in connection with the canal issue.

Venezuelan Ambassador to Panama Reinaldo Leandro Rodriguez told this agency that it is not a matter of President Perez holding a dialog with the Panamanian opposition, but with political personalities. "That is the custom when visiting a country," the ambassador added, while refusing to mention the personalities who would be meeting with President Perez.

David Samudio, president of the Liberal Party, the country's second most important after the Panamenist Party, has announced that he plans to attend the meeting "even if the Panamenists and Christian Democrats are absent." "We shall talk about democracy, which is what we democrats should talk about," Samudio said.

According to the president of Panamanian liberalism, he will also meet with Colombian President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen when he arrives in Panama on Friday to attend the ceremony for the exchange of the ratification instruments of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

According to observers, the dialog planned between Carlos Andres Perez and the members of the Panamanian opposition would be seriously undermined if both the Panamenists and Christian Democrats were absent.

Asked about the parties that had refused to meet with the president, the Venezuelan Embassy in Panama responded: "Certain personalities will not attend the meeting, but it is not a matter of a dialog with parties, rather it is a dialog with outstanding men in the field of politics."

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS MEET WITH ARNULFO ARIAS

PA142102Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1850 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpts] Panama City, 14 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian Christian Democrats (DC) is the first political party to have held discussions with former President Arnulfo Arias, top Panamenist leader.

According to a party spokesman, the meeting with Christian Democratic leaders, held yesterday, Tuesday, at the residence of Jorge Pacifico Adames, was attended by Clovis Aleman, DC secretary general; Luis Veces, former secretary general; Ruben Arosemena Guardia, former DC president and education minister during Arias' administration in 1968; Guillermo Cochez, second vice presidential candidate in the last elections; and Cecilia Alegre, DC deputy in 1969.

Former President Arias told the DC of his intention to fight against the government and to seek the unification of the opposition in a front in which all decisions are to be adopted by consensus. It was learned that Arias said all political parties will be represented with three members in the so-called "opposition coordinating committee."

Other political parties are expected to meet with former President Arias in the next few days. David Samudio, top leader of the Liberal Party, already announced his acceptance following a meeting with Arias' representatives, who called on him on 13 June.

MINISTER SAYS PUBLIC EMPLOYEES AT ARIAS RALLY SHOULD RESIGN

PA141538Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 14 Jun 78 p 1 PA

[Text] Labor Minister Adolfo Ahumada met yesterday afternoon with the personnel of his ministry to deliver to them a message from Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera.

The meeting took place at the Justo Arosemena Palace. Minister Ahumada told the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry employees that those public employees who participated in the reception for Dr Arias on Saturday cannot be regarded as loyal servants of the state and should resign.

He asked Labor Ministry employees and all government employees to vote in the 6 August elections for the best candidate in their corregimiento and not for political slogans of any sort.

The labor minister concluded by stating that the government does not want "fifth columns" within his ministry or within any state institution and that for this reason persons who dislike [desafectos] the regime will not be allowed to remain in posts that they do not loyally serve.

GUATEMALA

ARMY TROOPS ATTACKED BY PEOPLE'S GUERRILLA ARMY

PA150137Y San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0125 GMT 15 Jun 78 PA

[Inter-Central American Radio Organization report from Guatemala--live]

[Text] A truck carrying members of the military police patrol, members of the Guatemalan Army, was attacked this afternoon by elements of the People's Guerrilla Army.

Sixteen members of the Guatemalan Army died tragically in Zone 11 of this capital after being attacked by members of the People's Guerrilla Army. Reports indicate that this may be a form of revenge by the guerrilla army for the massacre carried out by members of the Army in Panzos, Alta Verapaz Department, on 29 May.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES EMERGENCY LAND TITLE DECREE

PA140102Y Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa Network in Spanish 2305 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] In order to avert other agrarian problems such as that which occurred in Panzos, the Congress of the republic this afternoon issued an emergency decree [as heard] suspending all cases of supplementary titles [titulos supletorios] being processed in courts throughout the country.

The situation in the Guatemalan agricultural sector is as follows: There are extensive lands which are not registered in the names of the peasants who have been working them and passing them down from father to son for several generations. In recent years, the peasants have been ousted by wealthy persons who file supplementary titles through the courts. This process has been practically eliminated by government decision through the decree issued by the Congress of the republic this afternoon.

HONDURAS

PARTY CALLS ON GOVERNMENT TO INSURE DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS

PA141942Y Tegucigalpa TIEMPO in Spanish 1 Jun 78 p 5 PA

[Text] In a statement issued on Tuesday night, the Honduran Christian Democratic Party (PDCH) states that "the armed forces government must refrain from amending the present law on elections and political organizations in a manner that will have negative consequences for the people."

"In this regard," the statement adds, "it is necessary for the armed forces government to issue a law creating a national registration office, which should fall under the jurisdiction of the National Electoral Tribunal [TNE].

The Christian Democrats state that the TNE, "because it is made up of representatives of various political forces, offers the best guarantees to these forces and to the people of bringing about a democratic electoral process."

In addition, the PDCH states that the armed forces should provide the TNE, as soon as possible, with the resources necessary for its efficient operation.

According to the PDCH, the military government should also adopt the political decision of guiding the country toward democracy and facilitate the achievement of this objective.

The PDCH states that "Honduras is presently going through a serious social and political crisis that demands immediate solutions, in the achieving of which the Honduran people should play a leading role. The constitutional path we have chosen is an adequate means for reaching this objective."

The PDCH notes that it is important that the government of the armed forces guarantee a democratic environment and the full participation of the people during this process.

The political organizatior states that the government must respect individual and social rights and for this reason it is necessary to call an immediate halt to repression and to bring to an end incidents that discredit the fatherland such as "banana company bribes, drug trafficking, the Santa Ana and the Los Horcones crimes, the smuggling of basic grains and others."

The PDCH states that it is evident that the people want a national Constituent Assembly that will include all the political forces of the nation and that will create a democratic constitution that will consolidate the social and political progress that the people have achieved until now and that will open the way for other urgently needed accomplishments.

The PDCH statement concludes by noting that, "setting aside political and ideological conflicts, the PDCH calls on all political and social organizations to join the constructive struggle for democracy and appeals to the armed forces to cooperate with the people in the search for a new, just and united society."

NICARAGUA

OPPOSITION GROUPS SEEK TO FORM FRONT

PA131928Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[SENCANC Network]

[Text] The representatives of various political and labor organizations continue holding meetings to formally organize the broad opposition front. An important topic of discussion has been at what level the organization will operate.

Some traditional political parties do not want the less demagogic but more popular and massive organizations, such as the community boards, labor unions, civic organizations and so forth, to participate in the broad front. The progressive groups, in turn, want the front to include more than just the traditional parties. They seek the participation of the large groups that work out in the fields, whose members belong to the working class.

BUSINESSMEN TO CONTINUE PARTICIPATING IN POLITICS

PA141516Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1220 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The members of the Nicaraguan Development Institute [INDE], which is made up of Nicaragua's most distinguished businessmen, last night affirmed that they must continue to participate in politics.

They met at the auditorium of the Central American Business Administration Institute [INCAE], where INCAE rector Ernesto Cruz delivered a lecture. Cruz affirmed that the businessmen must actively participate in politics instead of joining the ranks of the indifferent because they are condemned to be ruled by a government of inept officials.

This is the second time that these distinguished businessmen have met to analyze national problems and to make a decision regarding their participation in politics. The first time they discussed the country's economic, social and political situation. There was an attempt to hold a dialog with the government, but it was abruptly interrupted by the murder of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, director of the LA PRENSA newspaper and a known government opponent.

STATUS OF REFUGEES IN FOREIGN EMBASSIES REPORTED

PA141747Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0428 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The Costa Rican Government has granted political asylum to Napoleon Molina, a young Nicaraguan who sought refuge at the Costa Rican Embassy in this capital more than a month ago.

The 23-year-old university student was being persecuted for his participation in anti-government demonstrations. According to a Costa Rican Embassy spokesman, his embassy has asked the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry for safeconduct so that Molina may go to Costa Rica. It is expected that the response to this request will be favorable.

Meanwhile, the three refugees at the Venezuelan Embassy in this capital who were issued safeconducts by the Nicaraguan Government on 8 May have not yet been able to travel to Caracas. The three--Orlando Jose Cuadra Ruiz, Saul Alvarez Ramirez, and William Nunez Blanco--have criticized the Venezuelan Government for its "lack of interest" in their case and have even asked to be placed under the responsibility of an ambassador who will assure them of prompt departure from Nicaragua.

Venezuelan Ambassador Audelino Moreno has explained that the reason for the delay is that his government is finding jobs for Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Brazilian and other refugees who have arrived in the Venezuelan capital. The ambassador noted, however, that the refugees will be able to depart soon.

There are three more Nicaraguans at the Venezuelan Embassy, but they are still waiting for the Venezuelan Government to recognize them as refugees. They are Luz Emelda Matus, Oscar Omar Garcia and Reinerio Robleto Mendoza.

At the Mexican Embassy, Miss Lidia Astoraga is also waiting for recognition as a refugee. She is the sister of Nora Astorga de Jenkins, an attorney in whose Managua home a guerrilla organization killed Brig Gen Reynaldo Perez Vega in March of this year.

TV COMMENTATOR CRITICIZES U.S. ACCUSATIONS, CIA

FL150135Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jun 78 FL

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] The North American government is waging a great propaganda war, using all available means to make its public and the world accept the Washington-hatched story that Cuba is partly responsible for the events in Shaba, Zaire. Despite this, international press agencies reported on 10 June statements made by U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman John Sparkman, who said that the alleged evidence submitted to the committee by the CIA director and President Carter's Naval Academy classmate, Stansfield Turner, was inconclusive. Sparkman himself publicly recognized that the alleged evidence submitted by Turner accusing Cuba and the Soviet Union had not convinced the senators.

Senators George McGovern, Frank Church and Dick Clark also agreed on the inconsistency of the so-called evidence that the government presented to the committee after a series of sensational announcements aimed at conditioning and swaying world public opinion.

Once more the CIA performs the U.S. Government's dirty work. In its long and dubious history, the CIA has carried out numerous actions of a criminal and misinforming nature. The CIA prepared and provided the training for Playa Giron's mercenary invasion, and cynically denied it until President John F. Kennedy admitted that the invasion had been approved by his government following CIA advice.

The coup d'etat and assassination of Salvador Allende in Chile was prepared and financed by the CIA, which was also denied and later proved by a North American Senate committee. The CIA repeatedly denied its plans for attempts on the lives of Fidel Castro and other leaders and progressive personalities, until a committee headed by Senator Frank Church ascertained the veracity of a large part of those criminal activities. The CIA actively participated in the Gulf of Tonkin incident in 1965, which was fabricated to justify the criminal Yankee air raids over the northern part of Vietnam. This was revealed when the Pentagon's secret documents were made public.

In 1975 and 1976 the CIA conducted an extensive secret operation against Angola in a desperate attempt to impede the MPLA triumph. This was also denied, but has been admitted by the chief of the Angolan operation, John Stockwell, in a book recently published which reveals all the details of that dirty operation. The bribes paid to Italian political leaders, the supply of arms to Iraq's Kurds, illegal activities in Latin America, the assassinations of progressive personalities in different parts of the world, are all part of a string of crimes perpetrated by the CIA which have been revealed as a result of investigations conducted in the United States.

President Carter himself acknowledged during his electoral campaign that his country's secret agencies had perpetrated abuses and outrages. He promised to put an end to that situation. U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young declared on 4 June that if certain CIA activities were permitted, no one could be sure of anything.

For all these reasons, it is rather astonishing that the U.S. Government is now attempting to make the public accept such an absurd invention as the one which claims that Cubans are linked to and responsible for the Shaba events, especially when the Washington government knows that this is not true. Washington lies in order to fabricate a pretext for its meddling in African affairs and its sponsorship of the so-called pan-African force, which is nothing other than a criminal interventionist creation.

The truth of the matter is that we are witnessing a new CIA operation in complicity with the most reactionary sectors of the United States. It cannot be expected that a man such as Carter's adviser for national security, Zbigniew Brzezinski, would act in accordance with principles inasmuch as he would rather behave as a vulgar liar. But at least public opinion, and the U.S. people particularly, have the right to demand that their government tell the truth in its public pronouncements, and assume the consequences of its actions and the dangers of a policy based on irresponsibility and deceit.

PRC SCORED FOR CONCURRENCE WITH WESTERN POWERS

FL141240Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 14 Jun 78 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program commentary]

[Text] The Chinese leadership continues its mad and hysterical steps in plotting with imperialism and the most reactionary regimes. For all practical purposes, the Peking rulers are assuming a more aggressive and virulent policy than their own allies in the NATO bloc. China is not a member of NATO but clearly concurs with this bellicose pact.

A few days ago Foreign Minister Huang Hua, in a speech in Kinshasa, Zaire, showed his government's concurrence with NATO. The Peking leadership makes frequent excursions to the FRG, Great Britain and France to establish agreements in the military field. Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng recently expressed the need to increase modern rearmament to the maximum in the country, and they are taking rapid steps toward this arms race policy.

The Chinese rulers maintain their thesis on the so-called inevitability of war and advocate the intensification of preparations for this war. This policy is directly joined with the call made by North American President James Carter at the recent NATO summit held in Washington, at which he urged his allies to speed up the arms race and increase their bellicose forces.

The FRG is one of China's main armaments suppliers, and Peking Vice Premier Ku Mu recently stated that there are many points in common between Chinese and Bonn governments. The West German administration will supply different types of weapons and precision equipment for armored vehicles.

In France, China also managed to buy war material which includes 200 Mirage airplanes, Transall transport planes, helicopters, antitank missiles and other military equipment.

In Great Britain, the Peking leaders requested 300 vertical takeoff jets, and in the United States it has been announced that China has been sold geological survey equipment. This geological equipment serves to detect submarines, no less, showing the true sense of the Yankee supplies.

Chinese affiliation with reactionary forces in increasingly more open. They have even stated that they support the creation of the so-called intervention force for Africa devised by the NATO circles.

China supports nothing less than an imperialistic creation directed at violating other countries' sovereignty and combating the peoples' national liberation movements on that continent. It is understandable that the imperialist strategy is directed at attacking and splitting the Organization of African Unity, OAU, violating that organization's principles and agreements with impunity. It is evident that the plan by the NATO countries is to use Africans to fight each other, to confront each other, leading to bloodshed and at the same time preventing the unity of the anti-imperialist struggle among the African nations.

This criminal plan, lacking scruples and human feeling, is supported by the Chinese leadership. With reason, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's national security adviser, was not remiss when he said on his recent visit to Peking that both parties had common points of view. The betrayal of the peoples' liberation cause is increasingly more obvious by the way in which the partnership between Maoism and imperialism is made evident.

UNESCO SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MEETING CONTINUES

FL141257Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The 16th meeting of UNESCO's National Committees of Socialist Countries held its second session yesterday at the Havana Libre Hotel in this city. During the day, topics on culture and communications, presented by the Czechoslovak and Belorussian delegates, respectively, were debated.

The Cuban National Committee introduced a report on the agreements of the Nonalined Countries Intergovernmental Committee on Information Coordination. In this area, it was agreed that information continues being a fundamental problem to be discussed at the 20th UNESCO general conference, taking the theme of the declaration on fundamental principles on mass media to be the most important political question at that event.

FERNANDEZ PADILLA ADDRESSES ILO MEETING IN GENEVA

FL141900Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1802 GMT 14 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The crises being experienced by the International Labor Organization [ILO] are the result of its opposition to reforms that have taken place throughout the world, Oscar Fernandez Padilla affirmed today in Geneva. In his speech at the 64th ILO meeting, the chairman of the Cuban State Committee for Labor and Social Security stated that the consolidation of the world socialist system cannot be ignored and that, as a result of the toppling of the colonial system, tens of countries have emerged and continue to emerge to freedom in all continents.

Fernandez Padilla also denounced the aid given by the transnationals to the racist regimes in South Africa. Closing, the Cuban delegate ratified Cuba's solidarity with the peoples struggling for liberation.

MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARY GROUP TOURS VALLES DE PICADURA

FL141246Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The Mexican parliamentary delegation that is visiting our country has gone on a 2-hour tour through the Valles de Picadura livestock breeding farm, where they were met by the farm's director, Ramon Castro.

The delegation, headed by Deputy Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevara, chairman of the Permanent Committee of the Mexican Congress, was accompanied by Raul Roa, vice president of the National People's Government Assembly.

After having also toured several schools and some homes of the farm's workers, the Mexican deputies returned to Havana to visit the museum of the revolution, the Granma memorial and the science academy. Tonight the delegation will return to Mexico.

ARMED FORCES YOUTHS DECORATED

FL141739Y Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Jun 78 FL

[Text] A ceremony for awarding merit orders to Revolutionary Armed Forces--FAR--comrades has been held. The awards presented were the Julio Antonio Mella, Jose Antonio Echeverria, Marcelo Salado, Ruben Martinez Villena and Maj Pedro Soto Alba [Merit Orders] in recognition of the most outstanding actions in work, studies, sports, arts and literature and in defense of the fatherland and socialism, respectively.

Francisco Garcia, member of the Union of Young Communists National Bureau, presented the awards to 14 youths representing the commands. The ceremony was presided over by Div Gen Pedro Garcia Pelaez, member of the PCC Central Committee and commander of the Western Army; Brig Gen Calixto Garcia, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of the Central Committee's military department; and Div Gen Francisco Cabrera, vice minister-chief of the Revolutionary Air Force and Antiaircraft Defense (DAAFAR) and alternate member of the PCC Central Committee.

Capt Diomedes Lopez spoke on behalf of the decorated youths. Brig Gen Carlos Fernandez Gondin made the closing remarks and explained that the awards are not just incentives for youths who fulfill their duties and obligations in the various areas of activity of our society, but the orders of merit represent a way of giving superior recognition to the best, to those who are outstanding in extraordinary deeds worthy of imitation.

BRIEFS

STATUS OF SUGAR HARVEST--Thus far, 37 sugar mills are still grinding at this final stage of the 1978 sugar harvest. This industrial effort is concentrated in seven provinces, including Camaguey, Las Tunas and Holguin with 15 active sugar mills. The other provinces with active sugar mills are Villa Clara with 14 and Pinar del Rio, Sancti Spiritus and Havana with 4, 3 and 1 each, respectively. The extension of the harvest was caused by adverse weather conditions. The provinces that are still trying to end the sugar harvest have received contingents of volunteer canecutters from other areas of the country in order to accelerate work in our top industry. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Jun 78 FL]

GDR WRITERS UNION COOPERATION--A cooperation agreement between the Cuban and GDR writers unions was signed in Berlin today. Noel Navarro, chief of the literature section of the National Union of Writers and Artists of Cuba, and (Reiner Kern), deputy chairman of the GDR Writers' Association, signed the document. The agreements calls for annual visits of writers for studies and seminars, exchange of books and periodic meetings between the leadership of the Cuban and GDR literary institutions. [Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Jun 78 FL]

BARBADOS

EEC STAND ON SUGAR PRICING DEEMED A FAILURE

FL141350Y Georgetown Guyana CHRONICLE in English 8 Jun 78 p 5 FL

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados (CANA)--Barbados has told a visiting parliamentary mission from the European Economic Community (EEC) that its current stand on the pricing of sugar imports from African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states constituted a failure to honour an EEC commitment under the sugar protocol of the Lome convention.

The Barbados position was put by Deputy Prime Minister Bernard St. John, as the nine-member exploratory mission met with government officials here on continuation of a regional tour, an official statement said.

Mr. St. John, Barbados representative in the ACP sugar price negotiating group, was referring to the EEC's recent offer of a two percent increase for this year's imports of 1.3 million tonnes of ACP sugar, as provided for under Lome trade and aid pact linking the two blocs.

The ACP has already described the EEC position as unacceptable, and Barbados reportedly reiterated that the offer had failed to take into consideration ACP production costs.

Mr. St. John, who is also responsible for external trade, also discussed with the Europeans the progress and bottlenecks experienced by Barbados in the development of agriculture, mineral resources, industry, tourism and fishing and regional joint ventures.

He suggested that the region could benefit significantly from funding of the requirements of tuna fishing in the western central Atlantic, the statement said.

Mr. St. John also drew attention to joint projects in Caribbean Community (CARICOM) countries which were suffering because some member states could not manage to provide counterpart funds, but which if funded would boost the regional movement as well as the economies of individual member countries.

The mission, headed by Mrs. Olette Flesch, chairman of the European Parliament Committee in Development and Cooperation, is now on a limited fact finding tour of the area.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GOVERNMENT OFFERS PROTECTION TO OPPOSITION LEADER

PA131748Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1228 GMT 13 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 13 Jun (EFE)--The minister of the armed forces on Monday offered military protection to the secretary general of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, who claims there is a plot against his life.

Asked about Pena Gomez' claims that three nights ago military vehicles with their lights off and under suspicious circumstances awaited his departure from the PRD offices, Lt Gen Juan Rene Beauchamp Javier expressed doubts that any attempt against the politician's life would be made from a military vehicle.

Nevertheless, Beauchamp Javier said, the armed forces are willing to offer Bena Gomez, who has been living in hiding for the past few weeks, all the protection necessary to guarantee his personal safety.

ECUADOR

BUCARAM DISQUALIFIED AS CANDIDATE FOR GUAYAQUIL POST

PA141518Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1232 GMT 14 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpts] Quito, 13 Jun (EFE)--The Supreme Electoral Tribunal today disqualified populist leader Asaad Bucaram as a candidate for deputy mayor of Guayaquil, Ecuador's main port.

Bucaram, the national director of the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP], was disqualified from participating in the 16 July elections based on the law of elections which bans an individual from being reelected to a public post.

This is a new blow for Bucaran's political aspirations. In February, he was eliminated from the presidential race for being the son of Lebanese parents.

GUYANA

BURNHAM SAYS MEDIA MUST REFLECT IDEOLOGICAL POSITION

FL141345Y Georgetown Guyana CHRONICLE in English 8 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Cde Forbes Burnham has issued a call for greater co-ordination of the communication activities among ministries, public corporations and other government departments in order that their collective communication effort may better reflect the general direction of the society.

Cde Burnham was speaking on the opening day of a two-day mass media seminar at the Sophia auditorium on Sunday last.

Addressing the gathering of local communication operatives, Cde Burnham noted that it was important for the communicator to understand the ideology against which he was reporting, since, he told the gathering, "you not merely reflect, you lead, you form."

The prime minister dealt at length with the liberarian concept of press freedom, pointing out that this was a relative concept. He explained that various mass media systems were 'free' only within such parameters as are set out by 'the bosses', and described as 'poppycock' the belief that mass media are not influenced by the ideological positions of their owners.

"When you are dealing with events, with people and with thoughts," Cde Burnham told the gathering, "you cannot fold your arms and be inspired. You must keep abreast. He called upon local mass media practitioners to seek to familiarize themselves with issues, both local and international. "A journalist in Guyana," he added, "has to be a widely read man."

The prime minister noted that journalism was no longer a profession within which one sought refuge after being rejected as an applicant for the public service. "Employment in the mass media", he stressed, "represents a vocation, a calling, something to which you are dedicated."

Cde. Burnham called upon the gathering to be diligent and efficient and urged them not to 'sell themselves short.'

Providing guidelines by which the mass media could operate, the prime minister observed that it was important that the mass media reflect the ideological position of the society as well as educate the masses in that ideology.

He called for a greater co-ordination of the communication efforts of the various government departments urging communicators to familiarise themselves with the national ideology by obtaining informative literature in order that their communication efforts may more effectively reflect the prevailing philosophy.

TRINIDAD

WILLIAMS SIGNS 10-BILLION YEN BOND AGREEMENT

FL1015502 Port-of-Spain Trinidad GUARDIAN in English 6 Jun 78 p 1 FL

[Text] Prime Minister and Minister of Finance Dr. Eric Williams today signed an agreement with the Bank of Tokyo and Momura Securities International, Inc., at the prime minister's residence in St. Ann's.

The agreement provides for the private placement of 10 billion yen denominated 12-year bonds at 7.6 percent on the Japanese domestic market. Ten billion yen is approximately $100 million in Trinidad and Tobago currency.

The formal signing ceremony will take place in Tokyo on June 15 and will be witnessed by Rep. Errol Mahabir, minister in the Ministry of Finance.

The Bank of Tokyo are lead managers of the issue and Nomura Securities International, Inc., are co-managers.

Present at the ceremony were Senator Mervyn de Souza and Rep. Overand Padmore, ministers in the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Frank Barsotti, permanent secretary in the ministry, and Miss Amelia Carrington, treasury solicitor.

Representing the Bank of Tokyo were Mr. Takashi Nakagawa, and Mr. Teruo Tomizuka while Mr. Louis Riggio represented Nomura Securities International, Inc.

The Tokyo issue is the third placement of bonds for 1978 and follows a private placement of 75 million deutsche mark denominated bonds on the German market and a second placement of 50 million Swiss francs on the Swiss domestic market in March.

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